

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### The East.

—The frigate *Tuscarora* is now fitting out at Boston for secret service.

—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to make free all the public schools.

—The New Jersey Senate has passed a bill to permit indicted persons to testify when on trial.

—"Village Girl," the trotter, was accidentally killed recently, at New York. She was valued at \$7,000.

—Thomas Harrington killed John Duffy, in Wheeling, West Virginia, on Monday night, with a coal-digger's pick. They were drunk.

—Hon. David Lyman, whose death occurred recently at Middletown, Conn., was insured in different life insurance companies to the amount of \$80,000.

—The New York *Democrat*, official organ of the city government, has been changed from an evening to a two-cent morning paper. It is now edited by J. H. Lambert.

—The deaths of nine persons were recorded in New York on the 25th, whose average age was 84. Seven were over 80, and two nearly 100.

—James F. Randolph, father of Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, died on the 25th. He was 80 years of age, and was for many years the leading editor of New Jersey.

—Early on Wednesday, three men, evidently laborers, were found frozen to death on Hamstead Plain, Long Island. They had been together on a spree, and were overtaken by the snow-storm.

—Two children were poisoned in Boston by tasting the contents of a vial they picked up among the ruins of a drug store destroyed by fire. Death ensued in a few hours.

—Ole Bull, the famous violinist, has bought Mr. George H. Shapleigh's residence and farm, situated in Lebanon, Me. He has a gang of workmen remodeling the house, and as soon as arrangements are completed will occupy the premises.

—John Irving, the notorious burglar who was supposed to have been mortally wounded on New Year's night by a policeman while attempting, with five companions, to rob a safe in a Brooklyn store, cut his way out of his cell in the Raymond street jail, in that city, and escaped.

—Rudolphe has been challenged by Joseph Dion, now in San Francisco, to play a series of match games, for \$1,000 each, the first French carroms, the second American carroms, and the third the pocket game. The money has been lodged, and Rudolphe received his traveling expenses recently.

—As County Auditor Watson was driving down Harlem Lane, New York, Wednesday evening, with a friend, in a sleigh, he was run into by another sleigh, driven by an intoxicated man. Watson's horse, valued at \$10,000, was killed, and Watson's skull was fractured. He was taken to a club house, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

—A boy named John Matthias met with a horrible death at the starch factory at Ottawa, Ill., recently. He was alone in a room shoveling corn into the conductor, a machine which carries corn from the sheller to the elevator in the basement of the factory. The conductor is armed with flanges, arranged in a spiral row; he fell upon this, and his face, breast, and ribs were torn to pieces by it. No one knows how long he had been lying upon the fatal instrument of death, as he was not found until several minutes after the corn had ceased to come from the elevator at the top, and the investigation of this caused him to be found where he was. He was quite dead, and his body was mangled in the most horrible manner.

—On Monday, near Sharon, in the Western Pennsylvania coal region, at a coal bank of J. M. Ormby & Co., four men were instantly killed. The shaft that leads to the pit is 110 feet deep, and has the usual machinery for lowering and raising weights. William Crawford, John Shedd, Frank Watkins, M. McDonald, and William Moltisler, got within the cage, preparatory to descending to work. Before they had gone a great distance, the wire rope which suspended them parted, and the unfortunate men were precipitated a distance of 110 feet to the pit below. Four of the party were killed almost instantly, and the survivor, a German miner named Moltisler, received serious injuries.

### The West.

—Double the usual amount of wheat is being sown in California this season.

—Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, was elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature Wednesday.

—Col. G. J. Young, member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Columbiana county, and editor of the *Buckeye State*, died suddenly on the 26th, at Columbus.

—Mayor Robert Harkness, of Delavan, Walworth county, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Wisconsin Judicial Circuit, in place of Judge Lyon, promoted to the Wisconsin Supreme Court Bench.

—A horrible affair occurred on the 22d inst., at Peosta, a place about ten miles west of Dubuque, Iowa. A man named Chas. Hay was killed by poison administered by his wife, who put it into his food which she brought to him in the woods where he was engaged chopping.

—After giving the matter a thorough test, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are now placing upon all their passenger trains the Westinghouse Air Brake, which is so constructed that the engineer can brake the entire train in one second of time and stop in one train's length when running at a rapid rate. Each car is provided with a cylinder and brakes, applied by means of atmospheric pressure.

—A man named White was arrested in Middleville, Wis., on Sunday, charged with incest with his daughter. The crime is said to be of long duration, the girl being intimidated from

making her position known by her guilty parent.

—The statement which has been going the rounds of the papers, that a petition against woman suffrage has been received at Washington, bearing the signatures of 426 lady students of the Illinois Normal University, is unfounded.

—A telegram from San Francisco states that Deery won the game in the Deery-Dion match of billiards, scoring 500, actual count, in the one hundred and thirty-fourth inning, against Dion's 479. "The former grew cool, the latter excited, to the surprise of everybody." Tremendous excitement followed the result. Deery's largest run was 57; Dion's, 42.

—Hitherto the Japanese Government has prohibited the raising of swine as impure; but recently it decided that it was advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, removed the prohibition, and sent agents to California by the last steamer to purchase stock on Government account. The steamer for Yokohama carries 300 live hogs; the big Perry Edwards, 500; the ship St. Joseph, 200 more.

—A terrible calamity occurred at Braidwood, Ill., the coal-mining town south of Wilmington, on the night of the 18th inst. The house of William Croven took fire, and before the discovery was made, the flames had gained great headway. There were in the house Mr. Croven, his wife and three children, and eleven miners who boarded with them. All of the inmates escaped except two of the children and a young Englishman named William Reynolds, who perished. Reynolds lost his life in his efforts to rescue the children. Ten of the rest of the inmates were badly burned, and all lost their clothes and valuables.

### Foreign.

—The assembling of the Conference has been postponed in consequence of the illness of Earl Granville.

—Prince Frederick Charles has communicated the stipulations of the armistice to Gen. Chanzy, and asks whether he regards them binding on him.

—Gen. Mantouffil encloses the army of Bourbaki on the Swiss frontier. He overtook the retreating French west of Pontalieu, and captured Chaperi and Sambrecoeur, with 3,000 prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

—The Empress denies that she had signed the agreement which Bismarck claims to have. The Empress is depressed and distressed at the news from Paris.

—There was a terrible collision in the tunnel, Thursday, between two trains, one carrying German recruits for guards and the other French prisoners. Many prisoners were killed and a large number injured. The collision was accidental.

—A London dispatch of the 24th says the Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine the discussion to the consideration of the question of the treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is regarded as a farce.

—It is stated from London that Napoleon feels confident of the restoration of his dynasty, if not of reascending the throne himself. At any rate, it is stated that Germany will give to France a government, and demand that the French shall abide by it.

—Letters from Paris, by balloon, state that the Council of Defense, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of Trochu, and replaced Admirals Soisset and Laroniere. Trochu remains Civil Governor. Lefloe is succeeded by Lorain.

—The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not Favre, for delaying peace. A Democratic organ says: "There is no necessity to prick the vanquished with pins. The Chancellor's last note may encourage another sortie, and if it costs a dozen German lives it will be a too expensive fee for another classical dispatch."

—Immense quantities of provisions have been forwarded to Paris. Great efforts are being made to restore the railway. The Soissons line will be repaired in forty-eight hours, and the direct route in eight days. All the rivers and railroads have been opened for transportation of food to Paris. The Prussians are driving cattle into the city to feed the inhabitants. Bismarck has notified the British Foreign Office that the Dieppe line alone is at present available for the transportation of provisions to Paris, but that until sufficient supplies can be received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch, dated Versailles, Jan. 24: "Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of the soldiers and garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large." The *Times*, in a leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on Germany, Bismarck, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

—The warmest friends of France in America and Europe admit her cause to be hopeless; that further resistance is a crime against humanity; that she has done all a great and brave nation can do, and secured by her gallant resistance the sympathy and admiration even of her enemies. Laboulaye, the eminent author, writes here that there is no ill will against Germany, but that she hates and opposes Prussian despotism. When France has fallen, England will feel that she is nothing on the continent. Italy and Austria will be slaves, and European civilization will suffer a greater eclipse than under the First Napoleon.

—Favre is reported to be discussing the terms of peace with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be as follows: The forts to be garrisoned by Germans; the regulars and Gardes Mobile to be sent to Germany; the province

of Champaign to be held as a pledge for the payment of war expenses; Alsace and Lorraine to be yielded to Germany; Paris to receive no garrison for protection, the city to be confined to the National Guards, who will not be disarmed. France will then be left to reconstruct the Government. These propositions are combated on the side of the French as too severe. Bismarck insisted that the surrender should be signed by the whole Provisional Government. M. Favre replied that it would be impossible to bind the Bordeaux Government. Bismarck then said if the Republic rejects the terms and the Empire accepts, you must choose between the acceptance and the restoration of the Empire. M. Favre has departed for London.

### Washington.

—It is stated on apparently good authority that the President on Monday ordered the immediate discontinuance of the sale of surplus arms and munitions of every kind.

—The unveiling of Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln took place on Wednesday night, in the rotunda of the Capitol, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, one made of California silk being suspended over the statue. President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Gen. Sherman, Judge Davis, the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the orators of occasion occupied seats on the platform.

### The South.

—A German named H. Gertsberg was found dead on Thursday, at Fort Smith, Ark.

—By directions of the President, the headquarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the headquarters of Gen. Halleck.

### Obituary.

—Thomas Garrett, well known as a prominent Abolitionist and an especial friend of escaped slaves, died at Wilmington, Del., recently, aged 82 years.

—Judge Noah D. English, a prominent lawyer and Mason of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, on Saturday, of congestive chills.

### Cessation of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, *Charge d'Affaires* at London, under date of the 29th:

"The German Ambassador here has been officially informed that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed at 10 o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they will be disarmed or not."

Message from the President Concerning the Ocmulgee Council and Constitution.

The President sent to Congress, on Monday, the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith an official copy of the proceedings of the Council of Indian Tribes held at Ocmulgee in December last, which resulted in the adoption of a declaration of rights and Constitution for their government, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon. It would seem highly desirable that the civilized Indians of the country should be encouraged in establishing for themselves a form of territorial government, so long as a territorial form of government is preserved, with the Constitution of the United States, and with previous custom toward communities lying outside of State limits. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, that it would not be advisable to receive the new Territory with the Constitution of the United States, and Congress should have the power of approving or disapproving all legislative action of the Territory, and the Executive should, with the advice and consent of the Senate, have power to appoint the Governor and judicial officers of the Territory. This is the first indication of the aborigines desiring to adopt our form of government, and it is highly desirable that they become self-sustaining, self-relying, Christianized and civilized. If successful in their first attempt at territorial government, we may hope for a concentration of other Indians in the new Territory, and therefore recommend as close adherence to their wishes as is consistent with safety. It might be well to limit the appointment of all territorial officers appointed by the Executive, to native citizens of the Territory. If any exception were made to this rule, I recommend that it should be limited to the judiciary.

It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued toward the Indians will fit them for self-government, and make them desire to settle among people of their own race, where they can enjoy the full privileges of civil and enlightened government.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

### How the Women Voted in Utah.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

Gen. Maxwell is anxious to be delegate to Congress for Utah. No, we take it back; for a few citizens, a number of transients, some immigrants to the West passing through on election day, a car load or two of Chinamen and such like. As they voted for him they would be his constituents and he their delegate. "Dash it all right!" If he likes the position we have no disposition to quarrel with him. Tastes differ; that's all. He is going to contest the election, and one of the strong grounds has been imparted to us by a friend of the General's—in strict confidence, you know; and we wouldn't make it public for the world. He avers—but keep the matter strictly secret for the present—that only 15,000 ladies voted for W. H. Hooper, and therefore the Captain is not duly elected. We'll strengthen the General's position by informing him that we are certain there weren't 1,500 who voted for Capt. Hooper, and presume it was because he isn't a polygamist; and the reason why so few voted for the General must have been because he is not married, and isn't a marrying man at that. Somebody has been fooling with the General on figures, and it's a shame to fool with a brave man even if he have job-sided crochets about election matters. In fact we have serious doubts whether Capt. Hooper got five hundred ladies votes; and if he is entitled to lose his seat because it is said only fifteen thousand ladies voted for him, what should be done with him if less than five hundred handed in their ballots to his credit? We are decidedly of the opinion that the gallant General has permitted himself to be humbugged in this matter of the ladies voting—most egregiously humbugged.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 24.—SENATE.—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported, with sundry amendments of a minor character, the House resolution declaring the meaning of the twenty-sixth section of the act to reduce internal taxes, etc., approved July 14, 1870. Its effect is to allow merchandise in port and not entered on Dec. 31, 1870, to be admitted under the old tariff. The bill was passed. Sumner presented a bill against consolidating ocean cable companies. The Vice President presented the credentials of F. P. Blair, Senator elect from Missouri for the term ending March 4, 1873. Scott introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000, or so much as is necessary, to defray the expenses of the select committee to investigate the alleged Southern outrages. Passed. On Morton's suggestion, the motion of Bayard to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution allowing the Committee on Southern Outrages to sit during the sessions of the Senate was agreed to. The resolution was then tabled for the present. After disposing of other unfinished business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Morgan, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the contested election case from North Carolina, that Nathaniel Boyden, the contestant, was not entitled to a seat, and that Francis E. Shaber, the sitting member, was. Resolution adopted. The bill to provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes, and to create a Territorial Government for the Indians, came up as the regular business of the morning hour, and, after discussion, was recommitted, with leave hereafter to extend the debate. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing a sub-committee to investigate the kidnapping and conspiracy resignations of the three cadets, to proceed to West Point and take testimony. Adopted. After reporting a substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Arkansas for money expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia for the suppression of the rebellion. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed. Young presented the credentials of Stephen A. Carker, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, and moved that he be sworn in. There was a storm of opposition, but it was unavailing. Carker presented himself, and was sworn in. A bill was introduced by Niblack giving the Chicago and Ohio Southern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Wabash river, and declaring it a post road. Passed. Bills were reported by the Committee on Commerce, and recommitted, in reference to the northern terminus of the road from Travers Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely, the bill introduced by himself in reference to life insurance. Sumner forwarded to the Secretary, and had read the credentials of his colleague, Wilson, reported for six years of the railroad from Travers Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. A personal debate between Fenton and Conkling, relative to the New York Custom House and Collector Murphy's administration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Niblack reported the Fortification bill, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday. The bill appropriates \$1,047,000. Hooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill declaring the meaning of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce internal taxation. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for approval. Negley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill extending the benefits of the act for the establishment of an asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors to the disabled soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. Passed. Negley also reported a bill to amend the pension act in the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions. Passed. Morgan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposal by sale, after appraisal, the United States military reservation at Forts Lane and Walla, Oregon; Fort Zane, Kan.; Camp McGarry, Nev.; Fort Sumner, New Mexico; Fort Jessup and Sabine, La.; Fort Wayne, Ark.; Fort Collins, Col.; Fort Dakota, in Dakota, and such portion of Fort Bridges, in Wyoming, as is no longer required for military purposes. Garfield moved to amend by adding Fort Smith, Ark. Agreed to. The bill then passed. Brooks of New York, made inquiry of Dawes with regard to the meeting of the next Congress. Dawes replied that he could only give his private opinion on the subject. As it stood, it was obvious there must be a session on the 4th of March. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian bill, and after disposing of half of it, adjourned.

JAN. 26.—SENATE.—The House bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for a fair ground was passed. Cameron called up the House bill to reimburse Robert Bringham, late Postmaster at Franklin, Pa., for the loss, by the failure of the Pennsylvania Bank at Franklin, of \$2,000 public funds, deposited there by the bill. Defeated. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill making a temporary loan of \$100,000 for the prosecution of the work on the Saint Ste. Marie canal and river. Passed. The Senate took up the Pension Appropriation bill, which now goes to the President. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill repealing the income tax of Dec. 31, 1869. The debate occupied several hours, and the bill was finally passed—yeas, 26; nays, 25—as follows: Yeas—Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Cameron, Carpenter, Casper, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Flinn, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, and Yates—26. Nays—Abbott, Blair, Boreman, Brown, Hamlin, Harlan, Hendricks, Howell, Johnson, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stearns, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—25. The Senate, at 4:30, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Loughridge introduced a bill allowing an additional representation of forty-three Congressmen, as follows: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, and Michigan, two each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois, four—such additional members to be elected by general tickets. Referred. Arnell reported a bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land scrip issued to each State, and the disposition made thereof, and to make a report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each regular session, and forbidding any change in the investment of funds to be made, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. After an explanation by Arnell, the bill passed. The death of Senator Norton, of Minnesota, was announced, and eulogies were pronounced on his life and character by Wilson, of Minnesota, and Wilkinson and Morgan, after which the House adjourned.

JAN. 27.—SENATE.—Scott presented twenty remonstrances from 1,400 citizens of Western Pennsylvania against the interference with the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. Referred. Hamlin introduced a joint resolution appointing Gen. Sherman Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, vice Gen. Delafield, resigned. Adopted. Trumbull's bill looking to civil service reform came up as unfinished business. Schure presented the whole question, and offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him at the last session, for the radical reform of the civil service by a system of competitive examination. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Morgan, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to relieve J. L. Thomas, Collector of Customs at Baltimore, from responsibility for the sum of \$27,000, stolen by two Deputy Collectors. Recommitted. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered the following: "Resolved, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to repeal internal taxes, and for other purposes,' as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the committee that section 7 of article I of the Constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures." The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the resolution, and it was adopted without division. Adjourned.

JAN. 30.—SENATE.—The following bills were introduced and referred in the Senate: By Morrill, of Maine, declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government liquor to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, also providing that employees as officers of the Government, who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors, or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years. By Ferris—To extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. By Scofield—To extend to the officers of the military and naval service the benefit of the act for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Trumbull moved to take up the Georgia question, remarking that the questions involved were those of law and fact, and that the subject could be disposed of this afternoon. The motion prevailed, and the resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Hill entitled to his seat, was then read. The question recurring on the resolution, declaring Hill entitled to the seat, Thurman, Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment adding the name of Miller as Senator-elect. He withdrew the amendment at the request of Trumbull, to permit a direct vote on the resolution. Stewart moved to substitute the name of Henry. After considerable discussion, at 5 o'clock, without a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various resolutions were introduced and referred to their respective committees. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the Congress of the United States give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, Thos. F. Burke, Charles Underwood O'Connell, and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the Capital and the country, and that a copy of the resolution be transmitted by them to the President, the janitor, of Missouri, objected. Butler moved to suspend the rules, and said the resolution was copied from the Kosuth resolution. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed—yeas, 179; nays, 21. The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. Sherman as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution passed. Logan moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution authorizing claims of persons against the Government, in connection with building vessels of war, to be referred to the Court of Claims. Agreed to. Larkin moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that assistant marshals for taking the ninth census when their pay did not amount to \$5 a day, shall receive increased pay to that amount. Agreed to. The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

JAN. 31.—SENATE.—The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the income tax repeal bill. After a long debate on the subject the bill was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate adjourn for a conference on the question at issue. Pomeroy submitted, and had read a resolution tending the suffering poor of France to the American people. The House bill, suspending the proceedings in reference to the Chappening claim, was received and referred to the Committee on Post Office, and Trumbull characterized the claim as the boldest imposition ever practiced on the Government. After the introduction of several bills of no general importance, and a long debate on the Georgia Senatorial question, the Senate adjourned without disposing of the latter subject.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Navy was introduced to institute proceedings by law, or otherwise, to obtain full damages and indemnification for the loss of the *Albatross* in the Bay of Yeddo, Japan, by collision with the steamship *Bombay*. A bill granting land to the State of California, for the purpose of tea and silk, was passed. The House took up the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans. A long and animated discussion took place upon this bill, which was finally passed. The Senate adjourned on the income tax bill was agreed to. A lengthy debate was had upon the "iron-clad cath" bill, and without disposing of the question the House adjourned.

DEATH FROM LOVE.—The city of Hamilton, Ohio, was recently thrown into quite a commotion over the suicide of a young man named A. Hagerman, a brother-in-law of John B. Cornell, Cashier of the First National Bank of that city. Being engaged in no active business, he has spent much of his time in the bank. At about 10 o'clock he went into the bank-room in apparently the best of spirits, and, walking behind the counter, picked up a revolver that lay in one of the drawers and seated himself in a chair immediately behind the bookkeeper, who was at his desk. Unbuttoning his vest, he placed the muzzle of the revolver to his bosom, fired, and fell a corpse into the arms of Peter Murphy, who rushed to his assistance. We have been unable to learn the cause, although it is said that a lady is concerned in the case, and that it is another case of death from love. Hagerman was engaged to be married to a young lady of Hamilton in a couple of weeks. She fainted away almost as lifeless as her dead lover on hearing of his tragic end. Financial matters, and his inability to keep up with the styles of the day at so important a period of his life, are said to have preyed upon his mind as to bring on the insane disease which caused him to put an end to his existence.

The Union Pacific Railroad claims not to have missed a connection this winter. There have been eleven snow storms on the mountains this season, some of them very severe, but snow fences and sheds protect the track effectually. The snow fences extend for many miles along the road in the more exposed mountainous regions, and in the Sierras the sheds almost cover the track for a distance of thirty miles.

## A Newly Married Woman Kills Herself by Opening the Large Veins of Her Arm.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Coroner Underhill this morning held an inquest on the body of a woman named Catherine H. Voight, residing at No. 88 Twelfth street, who committed suicide by opening the large veins of her arms with a pair of scissors.

The evidence goes to show that her husband, a machinist in this city, had paid his addresses to the young girl in New York. She was of good family, and he representing himself in easy circumstances, with a comfortable home to take her to, induced her to marry him. They came to this city some three months since, and took up their residence on Twelfth street. It was not until the girl arrived here that she discovered the true character of her husband. The man was a machinist, but it was difficult to get work, and he had absolutely nothing to support her with. Not being used to want, this circumstance gave her great trouble, and she soon became melancholy, and finally so sick as to require the attention of a physician. On Thursday last, in an unusual fit of melancholy, she seized a pair of scissors lying upon a table near her, and succeeded in cutting her arms so severely as to open the largest veins. She bled profusely, and when found by her husband was so exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak. The services of a physician were called in, but all attempts to restore her were futile, and after lingering in great pain she expired at a few minutes past 11 o'clock last night.

### The Income Tax.

Representative Hooper, on the 26th, presented a communication from Commissioner Pleasanton relative to the income tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. In the communication the Commissioner says: "I regard the tax as the one above all others most obnoxious to the people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view an exposition of the most private pecuniary affairs of citizens. Such unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through the maintenance of the most expensive machinery, and the means necessarily employed in its enforcement appear to be regarded by the better class of citizens with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is furthermore most difficult to exact a statement, especially of large business ramifications and where long periods of time are involved in extending commercial affairs. There is some question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion. The amount derived from this source has, under legislation already had, been greatly diminished, and I am so well satisfied that the evils more so counterbalance the benefits to be derived from its longer retention, that I recommend its unconditional repeal." In a later communication from the Commissioner, he estimated the loss to the revenue from the increase from \$1,000 to \$2,000 at \$9,338,161, which would leave but \$16,739,539 as the revenue under the five per cent. rate, and but \$8,369,794 as the aggregate revenue that would be derived under the two and a half per cent. rate. The tax on dividends and the addition to the surplus funds of the banks, railroad companies, &c., under the reduced rate, he estimates at \$3,385,543, which, added to \$8,369,794, would give in round numbers \$12,755,000 as the approximate receipts from the income tax under the act of the 14th of July, 1870, based on the average returns of the last four years. He expresses the opinion, however, that in consequence of the general prostration of business, the gradual appreciation of paper currency, and from other causes, the actual receipts for the coming year would fall considerably short of that estimate, and he renews the recommendation for the entire abolition of the income tax.

### A Grand Swindle Foiled.

There was a fearful exposure in the House on the 30th, of the dark ways and corrupt practices of the lobby, and its influence on Congress. The House Appropriation Committee learned last week that the Treasury Department was about to pay a draft on its current appropriations by the Postmaster-General, for nearly half a million dollars, to pay the claim of one George Chappening for an ancient mail service, which had been repudiated by the Post Office Department for the last ten years. This led to the passage of a resolution asking for a suspension of the payment until the investigation could be made by the Commissioner. This investigation proved a most remarkable state of things—that one of the counsel of the claimant was ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Earle, late law partner of Postmaster-General Creswell—that the joint resolution to pay the claim was put through the House by John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, under a suspension of the rules, without report or debate—that it passed the Senate on the same day, and was signed soon after by the President—comprising in all but eighteen hours—that Earl submitted what purported to be a report of the House Postal Committee, to Mr. Creswell, in favor of this, but which proved to be written without the slightest foundation, no such report having been made, or even having been discussed by them; that Mr. Creswell, instead of waiting for an application to pay the claim, drew a draft against the general fund for it, and that he paid it in the face of reports made by Postmaster-Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and himself, and that this claim had no foundation in law or equity. These, and many other facts, brought to the attention of the House by Messrs. Dawes and Beck, produced such consternation that members generally left their seats and gathered around the Speaker's desk. When they had concluded, the resolution was unanimously passed, repealing the joint resolution to pay the claim. Even Cessna, who had pushed the job originally, sat in his seat and never said a word.

A vague recommendation given by a clergyman for a friend who desired a situation is as follows: "He is perfectly human, and has made some of the ablest mistakes that ever were made, showing in their happening and in their correcting a hopeful, conscious and growing manhood."